Public-Office, *Bow-Street, Covent-Garden.*

THE PUBLIC HUE and CRY;

OR,

Sir John Fielding's General Preventive Plan.

SENT

To the Mayors and Chief Officers of Corporations, the Acting Magiſtrates in the Counties at large, and the Keepers of every County Gaol throughout England.

From FRIDAY, JULY 29, to FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1774. [No. 25.

The DESIGN of this UNDERTAKING.

TO prevent Offences, and thereby ſave the Lives of many of his Majeſty's Subjects by the ſpeedy Detection of Criminals. To check the miſchievous Effects of Luxury, and raiſe an Attention, if poſſible, to a due Subordination by ſeaſonable Perſuaſions, conveyed in Eſſays on Human Life. To advance the Rewards of the Ingenious by exhibiting their authenticated Merits to the Public. To ſtate exiſting Evils that affect the Peace and good Order of Society, to trace them to their Sources, and point out the Remedies. And as this public ſpirited Plan is honoured by Royal Countenance, from Sentiments of the higheſt Benevolence, and is carried into Execution on the moſt diſintereſted Principles by the Editor of this Paper, to whom no poſſible Gain can ariſe, except that immenſe one of deſerving well of his Country; it has the faireſt Claim to the Approbation of the Worthy, the Aſſiſtance of the Able, and the Candour of all his Majeſty's well-diſpoſed Subjects.

J. FIELDING.

P. S. All Eſſays for the Hue and Cry are deſired to be directed to Bow-Street.

ESCAPED from JUSTICE,

JOHN CRAMTON, charged with ſtealing a Trunk from behind a Poſt Chaiſe near Worceſter, on the 11th Inſtant; containing (beſides other Things which are ſince recovered) a light coloured Frock and Breeches, lined with Apple green Silk, green Buttons covered with a ſilver Net for a young Gentleman about ſixteen; a Man's ſcarlet Cloth Waiſtcoat laced with Gold, with plain gilt Buttons; a Pair of large Gold Shoe Buckles, open Pattern; a Pair of Silver ditto; a Pair of ſquare ditto; a Footman's brown Cloth Frock, with white Metal Buttons, yellow Lining, and Cape; a printed Muſlin Gown; a Laylock Petticoat; ſeveral Silk Gowns and Petticoats, &c. Five Guineas Reward, to be paid on his Conviction, are offered by the Perſon robbed. Give Notice to the above Office.

The ſaid Cramton is about forty Years of Age, about five Feet eight Inches high, broad ſet and luſty, and has a Scar in his Face; has dark brown Hair, unleſs cut off; he formerly lived at Mancheſter, and is a Butcher by Trade, but has for many Years lived by Gambling and frequenting Races, &c. He was lately in Shrewſbury Gaol for Felony.

ESCAPED from JUSTICE,

JOHN STEER, THOMAS STEER, and JOHN BOXALL, of Dunction, in Suſſex, charged with divers Felonies committed in that Neighbourhood.

John Steer is about forty Years old, five Feet ten Inches high, black Hair, inclined to curl, ſwarthy Complexion, hath a ſlight Caſt in one Eye, hath loſt one of his upper fore Teeth, which occaſions him to ſpeak ſomewhat liſping; had on a light-coloured Cloth Coat, black Handkerchief round his Neck, ſmall Hat, and is by Trade a Blackſmith.

Thomas Steer, about twenty-three, five Feet eight Inches high, dark Hair, ſwarthy Complexion, a down caſt Look, chews Tobacco to exceſs; had on an old green Coat and Waiſtcoat, and dirty Leather Breeches, and is by Trade a Blackſmith.

John Boxall, about fifty, about five Feet ten Inches, walks very ſtooping, light brown Hair, much inclined to grey, generally wears a Carter's Frock, or light-coloured Cloth Coat and Waiſtcoat, and dirty leather Breeches, and has a ſauntering way of ſpeaking through his Noſe, was ſometime ſince a Farmer.

A Reward of Ten Pounds each will be paid by the Perſons robbed, on Commitment of theſe Offenders, or any of them. Give Notice to the above Office.

ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE.

THOMAS TAPPIN, charged with ſtealing the following Things, near Oakingham in Berks, viz. A pair of Buckſkin Breeches; a Pair of old Worſtead Stockings; a Pair of New Shoes; a pair of Silver Shoe-Buckles, rounded at the Corners; ſome Bacon, Cheeſe, Butter, and Bread.—The ſaid Thomas Tappin is about ſeventeen Years of Age, luſty, and rather tall; fair Complexion, light-coloured Hair, whitiſh Eyes, a whitiſh Spot on the Hair of the left Side of his Head; had on a ragged pompadour Coat, and a light-brown Waiſtcoat.——Give Notice to the above Office, or to Thomas Lambourn, at Mr. Palmer's, at Luckley, near Wokingham.

STOLEN on the 18th inſtant, from Meriden, in Warwickſhire, a bright Bay Gelding, fourteen Hands and a half high, thick made, very fat, and a very ſmall Star in his Forehead, the near Foot behind white, nag Tail, and rather thin of Hair.——Two Guineas Reward is offered. Give Notice to the above Office, or to Lady Blount, at Meriden, in Warwickſhire.

STOLEN on the 14th Inſtant, from Hartford, a Black Gelding, near ſixteen Hands high, full Aged, and thick Winded, has a long Back, a Blaze in the Face, and never been nicked, appears a ſtrong Sporting Kind Horſe, though always uſed to draw, and the Hairs are worn from his Mane by the Collar.—Two Guineas Reward is offered. Give Notice to the above Office, or to Mr. William Pyecroſs, of Hartford.

STOLEN on the 12th inſtant, from Wanſtead, in Eſſex, a Black Gelding, fourteen Hands and a half high, ſhort and well made, ſhort ſwitch Tail and Mane; a few white Hairs in his Face, two good Eyes, between the Cart and the Saddle Kind, Mallenders on his Fore Legs, and little or no white on his Hind Legs.——Two Guineas Reward is offered. Give Notice to the above Office, or to Mr. Cleverley, Carpenter, at Wanſtead, in Eſſex.

STOLEN, on the 11th Inſtant, out of ſome grounds at Preſton Candover, near Baſingſtoke, a Black Mare, about fourteen Hands high, not exceeding five Years old, [illegible] laſt graſs, has loſt the ſight of her Eye on the Near Side, ſmall Star in the Forehead, a Swelling in the Near Side [illegible] her Belly, occaſioned by a Rowel having been improperly treated.—Half-a-Guinea Reward is offered. Give Notice to the above Office, or to Thomas Hall, Eſq. jun. at Preſton Candover, near Baſingſtoke.

To the Mayors *of Corporations, the* Acting Magiſtrates *in the Counties at large, the* High Conſtables, Petty Conſtables, *the* Keepers of His Majeſty's Gaols, Poſt-Maſters, Agents for the Packets, Keepers of Paſſage Boats, *the* Searchers of the ſeveral Ports, *and all Perſons who are or may be concerned in the Execution of* SIR JOHN FIELDING's GENERAL PREVENTIVE PLAN.

THE amazing advantages which have already accrued to this kingdom from the publication of this uſeful Paper, animate me to the laſt degree to carry this GENERAL PREVENTIVE PLAN into vigorous execution, as it has not only detected many notorious offenders, but muſt have prevented many crimes. The great ſhare which the Magiſtrates of the corporations, as well as the Acting Juſtices at large have had in the forwarding this humane and uſeful inſtitution, muſt, from theſe conſiderations, afford them a great ſatisfaction; and I take this occaſion of returning them my hearty thanks for the zeal and attention they have already ſhewn in this public ſervice, and hope they will continue to ſend me the earlieſt accounts in their power of the names, and exact deſcriptions of ſuch offenders as may from time to time eſcape juſtice; and that they would at the ſame time tranſmit warrants for their apprehenſion; for this would ſave much time, and enable me, by the 24th of Geo. II. chap. 55. at once to convey the criminal, when taken, to the place where the offence was committed, without the delay and expence of a Habeas Corpus: this attention of the Magiſtrates muſt over be the foundation and ſupport of this undertaking. And as the Poſt-Maſters throughout England have received directions from the Honourable the Poſt-Maſter General to ſend me the earlieſt account of every murder, highway robbery, or houſe-breaking, that may come to their knowledge, together with the beſt deſcriptions they can obtain of the offenders and the goods ſtolen, I do moſt earneſtly requeſt them to be attentive to theſe important directions, (which might be eaſily performed, if perſons robbed in the country would give immediate notice at the next Poſt-Office); for this account ſhould ſhew at once the ſtate of crimes and criminals throughout England, and put it in my power to advertiſe the Magiſtracy in that neighbourhood by means of this paper, and otherwiſe, of ſuch tranſactions; which muſt in general end in ſuppreſſing ſuch offences, either by the flight or detection of the criminals; eſpecially if the Mayors of the reſpective corporations will cauſe the HUE AND CRY to be carefully ſtuck up at the market-place on the market-days; and if the Acting Magiſtrates of the counties at large will alſo be ſo good as to cauſe the HUE AND CRY ſent to them to be ſtuck up at the church porch, the next turnpike, or ſome conſpicuous place near their reſidence. This is ſo eſſential a part of this plan, that I flatter myſelf it will be punctually complied with.

The weekly reports which the Keepers of the County Gaols favour me with of the priſoners committed to their charge, have been, and always muſt be, extremely uſeful in detecting notorious offenders, who have eſcaped juſtice either by breaking gaol or otherwiſe; as alſo in diſcovering offenders returned from tranſportation: for as perſons long habituated to crimes ſeldom reform, but continue their practices wherever they go, this method muſt, ſooner or later, bring them to juſtice. And herein the Gaolers cannot be too minute or exact in the deſcriptions of the perſons trades, and places of nativity of the priſoners they thus ſend an account of. One great object of this undertaking is to prevent the ſtealing of horſes; a practice too common, and the more ſo, as this offence is generally attended with impunity. But as horſes ſtolen from every part of this kingdom are, from time to time, adverti[illegible] in the front of this paper, purchaſers in the country would do well to examine what horſes are there deſcribed before they buy; and if the Mayors of Corporations, at their reſpective fairs, would cauſe the horſes thus ſtolen and deſcribed to be cried, it would be the means of recovering many ſuch horſes, and of detecting many horſe-ſtealers; and when this method is generally known, it muſt in time deter men from this practice, as it will make it difficult for them to find purchaſers with any degree of ſafety: but no time ſhould be loſt in giving notice of theſe or any other robberies. It is alſo recommended to ſhop-keepers in towns, where this paper is ſtuck up, to examine it before they purchaſe plate, apparel, or any valuable goods of ſtrangers; and on ſuch occaſions to take the names and places of abode of the ſellers. Stable keepers, and all perſons letting horſes to hire, ſhould be as cautious in this tranſaction as is cuſtomary in the purchaſe of horſes; in which caſe a voucher is required who knows the ſeller: thus Stable-keepers ſhould require a voucher who knows the hirer: this precaution would ſave many an honeſt man's horſe, prevent many highway robberies, and thereby preſerve the lives of many of his Majeſty's ſubjects. Thus are all good men intereſted in aſſiſting this great plan. And as it has lately, from its utility, been rendered more extenſive, by ſending the HUE AND CRY to the Agents for our Packets, to the Maſters of our Paſſage Boats, to the Searchers of all the Ports throughout England, and to the Lieutenant-General of the Police in France, the eſcape of offenders muſt be prevented, or foreign countries adverti[illegible] that ſuch criminals have taken up their reſidence abroad. This laſt mentioned able, active and benevolent Gentleman, in conſequence of our mutual correſpondence, has already done an eſſential ſervice to a reſpectable individual in this country, by detecting a notorious offender, and reſtoring a large ſum of money which he had taken from his maſter; and as a farther aid to this plan, he moſt politely offers his beſt endeavours to ſerve me on any future occaſion of the like nature, requeſting only the ſame aſſiſtance on my part. Indeed, the ſentiments of humanity, and the reſpect that is due to the honour of good government in general, urge me to with moſt heartily that a reciprocal reſtitution of criminals was eſtabliſhed between us and the neighbouring powers, eſpecially in offences of a certain degree. Traitors, murderers, and robbers, are juſtly deemed "*Hoſtes humani generis*," and ſhould find neither ſhelter nor ſanctuary in any civilized ſociety; but, on the contrary, ought to be reſtored to ſuffer the puniſhments of thoſe laws which they have violated to the injury of their fellow creatures; nor, in my opinion, is there any thing in this aſſertion derogatory from the liberal and equitable principles of the law of nations: but there is reaſon to fear the fault in this particular is on our ſide; if ſo, may we not hope for ſome reformation in a matter of ſuch immenſe importance.

By this enumeration of the different officers immediately concerned in the vigorous execution of this very humane undertaking, each will ſee what a chaſm any neglect muſt neceſſarily occaſion; and as its great objects are thoſe of ſaving the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects, preſerving peace and good order, and a becoming ſubordination throughout the kingdom, a love for juſtice, a regard for true policy, and a ſenſe of humanity, muſt all conſpire to animate my countrymen to carry this preventive meaſure into vigorous and effectual execution: and his Majeſty's ſubjects may be aſſured that their commands for the public welfare, as far as reſpects to my office as a magiſtrate, ſhall be carefully and expeditiouſly executed by,

Their faithful, and
obedient humble ſervant,
J. FIELDING.

P. S. The impoſitions by ſharpers at fairs on farmers, &c. and at horſe races on unwary people, ariſe from the credulity and ignorance of ſuch perſons; but as they generally begin their attacks by claiming them as acquaintances or countrymen, or by inviting them to feats of activity, or pricking in the belt, pretending to find money, or cutting at cards, or hiding of halfpence, or challenging them to produce a certain ſum of money, or by falſe draughts, or by producing large bags of counters, reſembling money, and ſuch like devices, theſe hints are publiſhed to guard the unwary againſt their traps.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lower Elbe, Aug. 16.

ONE war is ſcarcely concluded when another, far hotter than that between Ruſſia and the Porte, is loudly talked of here, in which Great Britain, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia are to act againſt France, Spain, Auſtria, and Sardinia. What truth there is in this report we cannot pretend to ſay, but the following circumſtances ſeem to give good ground for its being credited. Sardinia has entered into an alliance offenſive and defenſive with France; Corſica is to be ceded to Sardinia, and to be delivered up before Chriſtmas; but the ports are to be free and open to the ſubjects of France, and the Genoeſe are to have a compenſation of certain diſtricts of Savoy, upon the borders of their republic; the Prince of Piedmont is to marry the Princeſs Adelaide of France (preparations are already making for the marriage) and the alliance between France and Sardinia is to be made perpetual. The Chevalier Charles Edward Stuart (vulgarly called the Pretender) and his Conſort, are lately arrived in the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany in the greateſt pomp and magnificence, which ſeems to indicate that a good underſtanding ſubſiſts between the Imperial family and France, and that their deſigns are againſt Great Britain: The Empreſs Queen has made ſeveral ſevere complaints againſt the Houſe of Hanover at an aſſembly of the Plenipotentiaries at Regenſburgh, and ſent letters to her Ambaſſadors at the different courts of Europe to notify the ſame, to which complaints an anſwer is daily and anxiouſly expected. The King of Pruſſia has ordered a powerful army to enter Poland, and ſet out for Sileſia himſelf the 15th inſt. attended by the Crown Prince, the Prince of Brunſwick, and General Lentulus, which appears very ſuſpicious. The King of Sweden, who is known to be in the intereſt of France, is uncommonly active in augmenting his army, to be a check upon Ruſſia in the north; the warlike Choiſeul is at the head of the French miniſtry, and the immenſe treaſures of Spain are laid open to him; from all which it may be concluded a war will ſoon break out in Europe.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23.

LONDON.

Immediately after the death of the late French King, orders were given for reducing the land forces of that kingdom, and for diſcharging a number of hired troops, among which were the Swiſs and Doublone guards; but within theſe three weeks this order has been countermanded.

They write from St. Maloes, that a number of galley ſlaves were lately ſhipped off, by order from the court, on board an Eaſt Indiaman, bound for the iſland Mauritius, where they are to work on the fortifications.

We hear from Peterſburgh, of the 28th ult. that Admiral Knowles had ſold off his furniture, and was then preparing for his departure, in order to return with his family to England, through Germany.

By the modern Univerſal Table of Coins, a piaſtre is valued at 3s. 7d. At that rate, if the Turks are to pay the Ruſſians only forty millions of piaſtres, that will make a ſum of near ſeven million ſterling. The articles do not mention when the money is to be paid; but probably it will be by inſtalments.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Andrew Balfour, Eſq; Advocate, to be one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, in room of William M'Kenzie, of Balmaduthy, Eſq; deceaſed.

Covent Garden Market, a part of the Duke of Bedford's eſtate, which in the year 1710 produced only 300l. per annum, now brings in near 2000l. a year, clear of all taxes.

On Saturday laſt the Rev. Mr. Coote Leiceſter, was inſtituted to the vicarage of Hempnall, in Norfolk, on the preſentation of Lord Grimſton.

On Sunday the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Norwich ordained eight prieſts and four deacons.

And on Monday his Lordſhip ſet out from his palace in that city for London.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Auguſt 19.

"The Doctor ſtill continues working on the ſunken veſſel, and does not deſpair, notwithſtanding his hitherto ill ſucceſs of weighing her. It is a fine ſubject for the betting gentry, a great deal of money being now laid *for* and *againſt*.

"The Royal George is now in dock in order to examine her bottom, on account of a leak there, by which ſhe made a good deal of water; and numbers of people flock to ſee her from ſo favourable an opportunity."

Yeſterday Mr. Callow, conſtable of Clerkenwell, ſeized two fellows in Smithfield, who were barbarouſly beating their cattle, and conveyed them to Bridewell. This is the firſt inſtance of enforcing the late humane act of parliament.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 23.

Petersburgh, August 4.

LAST night Marshal Romanzow's son arrived at Peterhoff, with the agreeable news of the peace having been signed on the 21st of July by Prince Repnin, (who had powers from the Marshal for that purpose) and two Turkish Plenipotentiaries named by the Grand Vizir; the principal articles of which are—The independency of the Crimea—The absolute cession to Russia of Kinburn, Kerche, and Jenickale; and of all the district between the Bog and the Dnieper—A free navigation in all the Turkish seas; in which is included the passage through the Dardanelles, with all the privileges and immunities which are granted to the most favoured nations—Several stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia, as well as those of the islands restored by Russia to the Porte; the detail of which the Marshal has not yet specified, reserving farther particulars till he sends the ratification, which he had stipulated with the Grand Vizir should be signed on or before the 26th of July, and which he means to transmit by Prince Repnin—Russia is to retain Azoff and Taganrok.

Vienna, August 10. His Imperial Majesty sets out this evening for the camp in Stiria, and intends to be on the 19th at the camp at Pest. The Duke Albert of Saxony, and Marshal Lascy, will attend his Imperial Majesty to both the camps. His Serene Highness Prince George of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz, who has been here some days, will set out on the 15th for the last mentioned camp in Hungary.

Berlin, August 13. On Monday last her Serene Highness the Duchess of Brunswick set out from his Royal Highness Prince Henry's country palace of Rhinsberg, on her return home.

His Prussian Majesty proposes to set out the day after to-morrow for Silesia, to review his troops in those quarters, and will be accompanied by the Prince Royal his nephew.

St. James's, August 23. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Mansfeldt Cardonnel, George Clerk Maxwell, Basil Cochrane, and Archibald Menzies, Esquires, together with William Nelthorpe, Esq. in room of Joseph Tudor, Esq. deceased, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's Customs and other Duties in the part of Great Britain called Scotland; and also for the receipt and management of the duties on all salt and rock salt imported, and upon salt made there.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

LONDON.

Extract of a private Letter from Warsaw, dated August 9.

"The politicians here pretend to know the articles of peace agreed on between Russia and the Porte, which they make very advantageous for the former, alledging, that the army of the Grand Vizer was entirely blocked up, and he obliged to grant every thing insisted on by the Russians. Yet, notwithstanding these assertions (great part of which absurdities have already appeared in the London news-papers) we are informed, that all the articles are to be kept secret; that the peace was not concluded suddenly, but from the mature deliberations of ministers from both sides; that the congress between Prince Repnin and Reis Effendi had lasted about two months; and some assert that the Grand Signor was at Adrianople to receive the news of the negociation daily. These reports add, that Baron Tugut, the Imperial Internuncio, and Baron Zoglin, the Prussian Ambassador at Constantinople, were both present at the negociations; but this however adds nothing to the material part of it, only so much is certain, that Russia was obliged so conclude a peace, as well on account of her own domestic affairs as the intrigues and politics of foreign courts. With regard to the former, it is certain the empire began to feel a scarcity of both men and money, and the rebellion in Moscovia greatly alarmed them, and rendered their situation very critical, as their silence of that affair shews, so that a peace was necessary to restore tranquillity at home and to establish a proper authority, which began to be greatly shaken. With regard to foreign intrigues, though it is certain some powers that seemed inclined to break with their neighbours would willingly have had the assistance of the Turkish fleets and treasures, and those of the Barbary states, under the pretence of acting against Russia, yet there are other powers who have adopted pacific measures, and who either advised or forced Russia to conclude a peace; but whether the terms are advantageous or disadvantageous, no body will be able for some time to discover."

Since the peace between the Turks and Russians has been certainly known to be concluded, the Dutch have been very busy in giving orders for the strengthening all their military posts, particularly the barrier towns in Flanders and Brabant.

Orders are given from the Admiralty Office for an additional number of cutters to be stationed off the island of Scilly the ensuing winter to prevent smuggling.

On Monday last the commissioners for victualing his Majesty's navy contracted for 2000 hogs to be killed and delivered into his Majesty's stores in Portsmouth and London by the 27th of September. The carcase of each not to weigh less than 30 stone.

A letter from Paris, dated Aug. 15, says, "At Rennes they have lately had a fresh proof of the efficacy of the means employed for recalling drowned persons to life. A boy, ten years of age, was taken out of the water with all the signs of death, after having remained there near half an hour; the assistance prescribed in such cases was given him; and after six hours assiduous application he recovered of his health and senses."

Orders are given from the Board of Works, for a survey to be taken of Westminster-Hall, and for delivering in an estimate of the expence that would attend the repairing and beautifying it.

A letter from Capt. George Clark, of the brig Anne, dated Minorca, July 18, says, "We were boarded off the island of Ivica by a Spanish man of war; they overhauled our cargo and what papers we had; and when they saw the guns, they would not be persuaded but that they were for Barbary, and took possession of us for some hours, carrying us nearly into Ivica; they then thought they were doing wrong, and let us go."

Yesterday morning arrived two mails from Lisbon, one of which was brought by the Hanover Pacquet, Capt. Todd, in 19 days, the other by the Hambden Pacquet, Capt. Braithwait, in only 10 days, to Falmouth.

On Sunday last a large sloop, laden with tea, and tobacco, supposed to be a smuggler, was towed into Sheerness by a fishing vessel, who reports he found her off Margate Roads without any person on board: her bowsprit and boom were both gone, and only the mast was standing.

The harvest throughout Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, turns out amazingly rich and fruitful. The grounds were loaded with wheat, barley, and oats; and the former species of grain, which has failed in several parts of England, has in these three counties succeeded greatly.

Yesterday morning early a duel was fought, with pistols, near Hackney, between a clerk belonging to a public office, and an usurer, when the latter was shot in the groin, and now lies without hope of recovery: the former immediately absconded.

Extract of a letter from Bamfoot-Lodge, in Herefordshire, August 18.

"On Saturday evening last a poor family, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, eat a quantity of supposed mushrooms, stewed in the common manner; in consequence of which they were all seized with sickness, violent purging, and vomiting, and pain in their bowels; the mother and one child died on Sunday, and the father and the other three children died on Monday."

The following is a true account of the murders committed by one Dorney, on his three daughters, on the morning of the 31st of July last, at his house near Carrigaline, in Ireland: Dorney was an opulent farmer, who lived with his family at his father's house, at Killpatrick, near Tracton-abbey, and removed from thence a short time since to an house of his own at Fountain's Town, within a short distance of his father's. Sunday morning, the 31st of July, before day, he desired his wife (of whom it is supposed he was jealous, and which is the only reason that can be given for his committing the diabolical deed) to go to his father's, and bring from thence a box which he had left behind him when he removed; the wife objected, and reasoned with her husband about the unseasonableness of the hour. However, he was inflexible in his command; upon which she requested that her son, a boy of about eleven years of age, should accompany her; with some reluctance the father consented; providentially for the boy, otherwise, no doubt, he would also have fallen a sacrifice to his father's barbarity. When they had left the house, the father arose and locked the door; he then got a knife, went to the bed where his three daughters, one of six years, one of three years, and one of nine months old, lay, took the cloaths off from over and under them, lest they should be bloody, and then, with a cruelty shocking to relate, cut the bellies of his three daughters from side to side, and from navel to neck, so that their inwards came out, and afterwards cut their throats; he then lay down on the same bed with them. About seven o'clock his wife and son returned, the former of which, finding the door locked, called aloud to her husband to open it, and let them in; to which he answered, "Call the neighbours, and break open the door, for there is a shew in the house." Accordingly the door was broke open, when they found the cruel father lying at the side of the three murdered innocents. He had a few slight scars about his body, which might have been occasioned by the struggling of the eldest child, which appeared by several cuts on her little hands; but some think he gave them to himself, in order to pretend to insanity. The murderer immediately made his escape, and notwithstanding the strictest search made after him, was not taken till Thursday the 9th of August, when he was committed to South Gaol, to take his trial at the Assizes for the County of Corke.

On Monday a navy officer summoned John Sloat, waterman, No. 6918, before the Lord Mayor for taking more than his fare, where he was fined. In searching the books at Watermens Hall, George Sloat stood against the above number, of Cow Lane Newmarket, who was summoned, and declared before his Lordship that the George Sloat whose name stood on the books, had been dead upwards of ten years. His Lordship advised the officer to lay a complaint at the Court of Aldermen against the Rulers of Watermens Hall, for allowing a number to be worked on the River improperly.

The city constables have received orders from the Lord Mayor to take up all Jews or other persons hawking goods about the city, such persons being a great hurt to shop-keepers in general.

Monday night a Brick-maker and his wife at Hoxton, returning from Peckham fair, called in at a public house in the Borough, when they called for a pot of beer, but when the landlord brought it, to the woman's great surprize he proved to be her husband that had been abroad a considerable time, and had not heard of him for above ten years; the Publican demanded his wife, which the Brick-maker resigned very willingly.

On Saturday last as the son of Mr. Henry Goldeston, of Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, was going to Speldcerst Church to be married to his father's maid, his intended bride, on the way was took in labour and delivered in the fields, before assistance could be got, of a female child, which, with the mother is likely to do well.

Monday night a man, called Gutling Sam, undertook for a bett of half a guinea, to eat five pounds and a half of alamode beef at an alehouse in Cow Cross, and to drink a gallon of porter, eating only two rolls with it, which he performed in little more than half an hour.

On Monday a man, who had been a soldier in the East-India Company's service, and came home in the Bridgewater Indiaman, in order to take possession of a large estate, died in the stage-coach near Dartford in Kent, on his road to London.

Yesterday morning the woman who stole the child belonging to Mr. Farmer, Lottery-office-keeper, in the Strand, was taken in Bloomsbury-square, having the child with her, and being carried before Mr. Justice Welch, she was committed to Bridewell.

Yesterday four men, carters in Covent-garden market, were carried before Sir John Fielding, for standing without the mark limitted in the above market, when they was made to pay the fine of 5s. each.

A case somewhat similar to that of last Friday happened a few years ago: A man confessing himself guilty of a crime which another was to have suffered, when the first convict was discharged of course, and the second pardoned for the generosity of the proceeding.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

LONDON.

A Privy Council was held yesterday at St. James's, said to be on American affairs.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock his Majesty came to town from Kew to Buckingham-house, where the Russian Ambassador was waiting, with whom he had a conference.

Yesterday there was a Levee at St. James's, at which the principal Officers of State, Foreign Ministers, &c. were present.

Yesterday the Lord Chancellor arrived in town from Cirencester, where he was on a visit to his father, his Lordship being sent for.

The late treaty of peace between the Russians and Turks being at present the subject of discourse, the following account, extracted from Voltaire, of that agreed upon between the Turks and the Czar Peter, in 1711, may not be thought unworthy notice. The Turks, with 200,000 men, had hemmed in the Czar Peter in such manner, on the banks of the Pruth, in Moldavia, that he could not possibly escape. As the Russians were much inferior, and in want of provisions, it was agreed, that they must sue for peace. Accordingly the Vice Chancellor wrote a letter, which was sent to the Grand Vizir, who answered haughtily, "Let the Czar send me his first minister, and I will see what is to be done." The Vice Chancellor attending, the Vizir at first demanded their surrendering at discretion; but considering it would be sufficient for his master to conclude an advantageous peace, he insisted that the Muscovites should give up Asoph, burn the galleys that lay in that port, and demolish the important citadels upon the Palus Mæotis; that the Grand Signor should have all the cannon and ammunition of those fortresses; that the Czar should draw off his troops from Poland, and give no farther disturbance to the few Cossacks that were under the protection of the Poles, nor to those that were subject to Turkey; and that for the future he should pay the Tartars a subsidy of 40,000 sequins per annum, an odious tribute long since imposed, but from which the Czar had delivered his country." On these conditions the Czar had liberty to retreat with his army, cannon, artillery, colours, and baggage. The Turks furnished him with provisions, and there was plenty of every thing in the camp within two hours after the signing of the treaty, which was begun, concluded, and signed the 21st of July, 1711.

On Thursday was held the annual concert in Lord Bathurst's wood near Cirencester. The number of the company present was upwards of 600, among whom were many persons of distinction in that and the neighbouring counties. The day being favourable, nothing was wanting to complete the entertainment, for it must be allowed that in the whole kingdom few spots can be found so happily adapted for the celebration of a Fete Champetre. Those noble woods under which the company is most agreeably sheltered from the heat, every where amuse the eye with their magnificent vistas, and while we admire the scenery, it occurs with pleasure that in this delightful retreat the English Homer composed his immortal poem; but the most striking and satisfactory thought is, that the venerable nobleman, who planted these tall woods is still alive to see his productions flourish in their utmost beauty; while the same generosity, which prompted him to raise those plantations for the use of posterity, leads him for the pleasure of the present age to make public the enjoyment of their refreshing shades.

Tuesday the first stone of the new bridge to be built at Richmond was laid, on which a brass plate was fixed with the following inscription: "The first stone of this bridge was laid by the Hon. Henry Hobart, on the 23d of August, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred-seventy-four, and in the 14th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third." Twelve guineas were given to the workmen to drink success to the building the bridge. The company was very numerous to see the ceremony, and upwards of 300 gentlemen dined together upon the occasion.

Tuesday evening a very valuable seizure of cambrics, India muslins, and sundry other India and French goods, were seized by a custom-house officer, at the door of a house near Berkley-square, concealed in a baggage cart.

The Isabella, Pile, from Hamburgh, laden with tar, pitch, rosin, and hemp, is safe arrived at Sheerness. The commodities are for his Majesty's dock-yard at that place.

The Love, Peters, from Liverpool to Plymouth, was driven into Brides Bay, and much damaged, but it is thought most of the cargo will be saved.

Yesterday a warrant was sent from the office of the Earl of Rochford, to Newgate, for further respiting the execution of Patrick Madan (whose former respite expires tomorrow) till further signification of his Majesty's pleasure.

On Tuesday evening the coroner's inquest sat at St. Bartholomew's hospital on the body of a child which was run over by a coach in Long-lane, Smithfield; when the Jury brought in their verdict accidental death; but put a fine of 10s. on the off wheel, and on the remaining parts of the coach and horses 7l. 10s.

On Tuesday night the coroner's inquest sat at Bartholomew's hospital on the body of the turnpike-man who died of the hurt he received in endeavouring to shut the gate of a turnpike at Islington, to stop a horse last Sunday running away with a chaise, when the Jury brought in their verdict, accidental death.

Yesterday morning as one of Mr. Tucker's waggons was coming to town from Bedford, the driver, who was riding on the shafts, was thrown down and fell under the wheels, which going over his neck separated his head from his body. The poor man has left a wife and five small children.

Yesterday morning the body of a child about two years old was found near the barge house, Chelsea, on the Surry side. It is thought to have been murdered, and then thrown into the River, as several marks of violence were found on the body, which now lies in Lambeth bone-house to be owned.

MARRIAGES.] On Monday last was married Thomas Moreland, Esq. of Brentford, to the Dowager Lady Caldwell, of Portman-street. The same day, at St. James's Church, Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq. of Whitby, in Yorkshire, to Miss Smelt, Esq. eldest daughter of Leonard Smelt, Esq. of Clarges-street, Piccadilly. The same day Henry Foxcraft, Esq. to Miss Morrice, daughter of ——— Morrice, Esq. of Little Chelsea. Yesterday Georga Pierce, Esq. of Upper Brook-street, at St. George's Church, to Miss Elizabeth Purcell, of North Audley-street. Thursday Richard Gough, Esq. of Enfield, to Miss Anne Hall, of Godalming.

DEATHS.] Last Saturday died, at his house in Broad-street, Joseph South, Esq. Monday, at Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Wright, relict of Mr. Wright, late an eminent Sugar-Baker in this City. Monday, at Kentish Town, James Fairchild, Esq. Same day, at his house at Knightsbridge, —— Belott, Esq. Sunday in childbed, Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. Hudson, Leatherseller in the Strand. Yesterday, at her house at Lambeth, Mrs. Hinton, a widow gentlewoman. Saturday, at her lodgings at Brompton, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, who for many years served the Nobility and Gentry with Coffee and Tea at the Opera-House in the Hay-Market.

Committed from the Public Office, in Bow-street, during the last three months.

Joseph Bailey, for stealing a hat, the property of Ann Williams; Peter Harcourt, for stealing a coat and other apparel, the property of Charles Cox: Thomas Parr, for stealing a silver watch, the property of Richard Rylands; Joseph Pitman and Samuel Ault, for robbing Mr. Crawford on the highway, in Essex, of a gold watch, &c. Robert Edwards for robbing Thomas Bliss on the highway of a gold watch, and Francis, Morris, for recieving the said watches, with several others, knowing them to be stolen: John Litchfield, for assaulting John Cunningham in the street with a pistol, with intent to rob him: Sarah Clements for stealing a silver sallad dish, the property of his Majesty: Thomas Edwards Stanton, for stealing a quantity of millinery goods from his master, Harvey Berrow's shop: Phillis Simpson, for picking Robert Coley's Pocket of thirty-seven guineas: John Smith, Richard Clark, and Edward Nicholls, for stealing three gold watches and several rings out of the shop of William Prosser: Edward Fox, for stealing a stick, gloves, &c. the property of William Bishop: Charles Shaw, Ann Liddyman and Elizabeth Wigley, for robbing Robert Marshal in a public house of his watch and three shillings: Jane Hart, for stealing a riding habit, and other things the property of Mary Seymour: John Edwards, for stealing a watch, &c. the property of John Webb: John Robertson, for stealing a great quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Samuel Burden, William Jones, and Christian Coghlan: Christopher Sanders, for stealing a quantity of butter, bacon, and cheese, the property of George Noakes.

Committed during the last Month.

To Lincoln Castle; Francis Castle, for feloniously returning from transportation before the expiration of the time for which he was transported; he is five feet eight inches high, and was born in Ireland.

To Winchester Gaol; Robert Bilson, for stealing a game cock, the property of Edward Pryer; he is five feet nine inches and an half high, twenty-eight years of age, and was born at Oakingham; Michael Bennett, for stealing pigs, five feet eleven inches high.

To Northampton Gaol; Benjamin Burdet, for felony, a Weaver by trade, five feet eight inches high, born in Northamptonshire.

To Ivelchester Gaol; Willia Scott and Margery Chapeley, his mother, for burglary; Scott is twenty-three years of age, about five feet high, was born at Yeovil.

To Chelmsford Gaol; Edward Wick, for felony.

To York Castle; Thomas Burnett, for horse-stealing, aged twenty, five feet eleven inches high, born at Sunderland; Francis Hall, for receiving stolen goods, aged twenty, five feet ten inches high, has a long scar on his forehead across his nose; Thomas Young, for receiving stolen goods; he is a Shoe-Maker, aged twenty, five feet five inches high; John Emersley, of Hunslet, near Leeds, for stealing a heifer; he is a Brick-Maker, five feet eight inches high, thirty-five years of age; Humphry Harrison, of Birdsworth, near Coventry Collier, for felony, aged twenty-four, five feet eight inches high; John Eaton and William Linley, for burglary; Eaton is a Flax-Dresser, lived near Ecclesfield, thirty-one years of age, five feet six inches high; Linley is a Nailor, thirty-nine years of age, five feet five inches high, and lived near Ecclesfield; James Clayton, alias John Rhodes, for a highway robbery; he is twenty years of age, five feet five inches high, has a long scar on his forehead, and lived at Flocton, near Wakefield.

OBSERVATION.

If the Keepers of the County Gaols continue punctually to make a weekly return to the above office of the names and descriptions of the offenders committed to their charge, it must be the means of recovering many prisoners that have broke Gaol, and of detecting many notorious criminals who have committed offences in the counties from whence they have escaped; and if the Post-Masters in the different parts of England pay an exact attention to the directions they have received from the Hon. the Post-Master General, in sending an immediate account of every robbery that comes to their knowledge, with the best description of the offenders, the whole state of criminal matters that arise within the course of the week, will be contained in this Paper, the Public Advertiser, and the Gazetteer, to which therefore we refer Pawnbrokers, Silversmiths, Dealers in Cloaths, and Horse Dealers, to prevent their buying or receiving stolen goods or horses; for as it is natural for offenders who escape justice in the country to fly towards London for shelter, such occurrences, together with those that arise in town, are advertised in these two daily papers; and as it is also as common for offenders, who escape justice in this metropolis, to fly into the country or shelter, these occurrences are constantly advertised in the HUE and CRY: by these reciprocal methods escapes must be rendered difficult, the evil-disposed deterred from involving themselves and families in distress; the number of capital offenders lessened, and the lives of many of his Majesty's subjects thereby happily saved, to the joy of humanity, and the honour of civil policy.

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